

## WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1857.

Owing to the pressure upon our columns, several articles, prepared for this day's issue, have been unavoidably crowded out. They will appear to-morrow.

## A WORD TO THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Some of the English papers received by the late steamer affect a deal of the schoolmaster-abroad spirit in regard to our position in Chinese affairs, and indulge in such a tone of beryl-rod superiority that, were they not pleasant subjects of amusement, they might justly challenge some measure of recrimination. The Manchester Guardian, for instance, assuming for the nonce the tutelage of our honor, and constituting itself the monitor of our duty, is painfully exercised by the fear that the government of the United States, blind to their own interest in particular, and to that of mankind in general, may not deem it advisable to interfere, as a belligerent, in the Anglo-Chinese difficulty.

To the councils of that government we have no access, and cannot determine what both their views of expediency and sense of right have resolved. We cannot, therefore, appreciate the precise degree of authority which attaches to the English press. The Guardian, however, we find, derives a dose of comfort from the idea that the co-operation of our naval squadron is not deemed either necessary or important in the crusade which England has instituted in the name of "civilization and humanity." Our batteries could be of no material assistance to her! The history of the world—English history—bears no record of their efficiency; their lines of frowning defiance have never belched forth the vindications of an indignant people; nor have their mouths ever sent up the tokens of victory in the roar of their artillery! Of what avail, therefore, and of what assistance, could they possibly be to the vicarious conquerors of the Redans of Sebastopol? Materially, according to the Guardian, of no sort of avail, in the complaisant appreciation of England. She merely wanted what the French Convention, exhausted by home feuds, called *l'effluve nationale de la bayonnette*, when they lined the frontiers of France with one hundred and seventy-five thousand of those patent disseminators of "civilization and humanity." She wanted the moral influence of our squadron, embodied in Paixhans, Dahlgrens, and shells, which, though neither "necessary nor important," might still have been "satisfactory to the feelings and serviceable to the interests" of England.

We protest that we cherish a chary regard for the feelings of our cousins across the water, and entertain due consideration for their interests; but we, at the same time, regret that an awkward habit of thinking and acting for themselves holds our people back from every extraneous, however disinterested, suggestion of either duty or propriety. The Guardian, amidst the intricacies of commercial advantages, may, here and there, catch a glimpse of moral obligation on our part. Still, we beg leave to assure it, that, in spite of the sharp practices lyingly attributed to our people, they are far from the presumption to compete with England in that species of eminence; nor have they yet, for all inducing examples, narrowed down their system of public ethics to the square of a tea-chest, or the contents of an opium-jug.

The Guardian, therefore, or any other press that claims to shape and control opinion in England, will spare us its censures if our people, under the pressure of it, may be a very foolish habit, see no reason, in the present juncture of affairs, to gratify the feelings or subserve the interests of our good kinsmen abroad, by plunging into a Chinese war. Whenever national honor or national interest has demanded their action, this same habit has sustained and taught them to look for a decision to themselves. This was the lesson of their fathers in their infancy; and they have found no reason to repudiate the wisdom of their political ancestry. In the settlement of questions, reducible to the arbitrament of arms, they lay down the argument for themselves, and enforce it by the most lawful means at their command. But in this contemplated application of the *ultima ratio regum*—this appeal to the victorious logic of kings—they must be allowed to look into the soundness of the premises before they can reasonably be called upon to be one of the members of the warlike syllogism, with which England seems bent on trying conclusions with the imperial Majesty of China.

Under all circumstances—whatever may be the final policy demanded by the complication of events not now foreseen—the English press may hold it for certain that the prouder traditions of the country will not be belied; that the administration, faithfully reflecting the sentiments of the American people, and giving them due efficiency by every appliance which honor may sanction, will truly consult not only the interests of our people, but the progress also of civilization, if that shall be proved to be a genuine element of the contest. We would have our good transatlantic friends dispel the idea, so distressing to them, that we can be shortcoming to our own detriment; but especially would we have them convinced that the safety of the former and the claims of the latter will be tended with an equally watchful care and prudent zeal. But we would go still further—would we would dispel their apprehensions, assuring them that "no personal ill-will to their country which may be entertained by any member of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet"—can if such ever existed but in the sensitive brains of our *confidants*—ever intrude upon their firm-set purpose of duty, or their appreciation of what is due to the civilization of mankind. All ideas to the contrary are begotten of those amiable fears which a year or so past disturbed the equanimity of England and authorized the advice that we should be sent into ward, or put under the ban of the very stable governments of Europe. The ill-will which, by the constructions of prejudice, if not of fear, is ascribed to Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet, is the very coinage of the brain. The administration, embodied in that cabinet, is composed of wise and patriotic statesmen; and neither wise nor patriotic men are in the habit of taking counsel of ill-will or hate. With the high character of two of them, at least—one in useful service near the government of the Tuilleries, the other in a high ministry near the court of St. James—one now intrusted with the management of our foreign relations, the other called to the guardianship of our general interests—the knowing and thinking portion of the English must be familiar. And, knowing them, it must be sheer ill-will

to suggest that ill-will can suggest their resolves or control their policy. We would, therefore, adjure those who fashion opinions for England into the conviction that we, and those who administer our affairs, do not and cannot cherish any hatred to their country. There is in the policy and action of this administration something higher and nobler than hatred to England. Hatred is of the lower instincts of our nature; and, in the theory of moral sentiments, we hate those only whom we cannot rival or excel. The Manchester Guardian may, therefore, be firmly assured that neither in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, nor in the hearts of the American people can there harbor a sentiment of hatred, softened into ill-will, for England, her progress, and her prosperity.

## THE ENEMIES OF KANSAS.

At the last presidential election the supporters of Fremont unjustly claimed to be the exclusive friends of Kansas. The course of the administration has been so open, straightforward, and manly, that the candid men of all parties concede that the democratic party is, in truth, quite as much the real friend as any class of politicians. Kansas is now taking steps to form a constitution preparatory to her admission as a State. To secure every legal voter an opportunity to participate in the election, without fear, hindrance, or fraud, an act was passed containing the following explicit and appropriate provisions:

"Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, probate judge, or person appointed by the governor, as herein provided, in each county or election district, on or before the tenth day of April next, to file in the office of the probate judge of such county or election district a full and complete list of all the qualified voters resident in his said county or election district, on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which list shall exhibit, in a fair and legible hand, the names of all such legal voters."

"Sec. 4. It shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of each probate judge, upon such returns being made, with-out delay to cause to be posted, at three of the most public places in each election precinct in his county or election district, one copy of such list of voters, to the end that every inhabitant may inspect the same, and apply to said probate judge to correct any error he may find therein, in the manner hereinafter provided."

"Sec. 5. Said probate judge shall remain in session each day, Sundays excepted, from the time of receiving said returns until the first day of May next, at such places as shall be most convenient to the inhabitants of the county or election district, and proceed to the inspection of said returns, and hear, correct, and finally determine according to the facts, all questions arising thereon, all questions concerning the omission of any persons from said returns, or the improper insertion of any name on said returns; and any other question affecting the integrity or fidelity of said returns; and for this purpose shall have power to administer oaths and examine witnesses and compel their attendance in such manner as said judge shall deem necessary."

"Sec. 6. That as soon as the said list of legal voters shall thus have been revised and corrected, it shall be the duty of the several probate judges to make out full and fair copies thereof, and without delay furnish to the governor of the Territory one copy, and to the secretary of the Territory one copy; and it shall be the duty of the governor to cause copies thereof, distinguishing the returns from each county or election district, to be printed and distributed generally among the inhabitants of the Territory; and one copy shall be deposited with the clerk of each court of record or probate judge within the limits of said Territory, and one copy delivered to each judge of the election, and at least three copies shall be posted up at each place of voting."

Nothing could be more fair, or better calculated to secure every citizen the privilege of voting for delegates to a convention charged with the duty of forming a State constitution. But a portion of the black-republican press, who desire to continue agitation concerning Kansas for political effect in the States, have advised the free-State men not to vote at the election, because, as they say, if they do so, they will be bound by the result, whether it accords with their wishes or not. The New York Tribune takes the lead in giving this unsound and mischievous advice. It proves its own insincerity when it alleges that the free-State men, whom it advises to keep from the polls, constitute nine-tenths of all the voters in the Territory. If this is true, they would certainly prove victorious, and desire, not only to be bound by the result themselves, but would wish all others to be bound. From the showing of these papers, they have the power and could control everything. Why, then, object, and advise the free-State men not to vote? The answer is obvious. They wish to keep up the agitation concerning Kansas. If the election should result against them, it would prove them in a minority and not entitled to control, and they would have no just grounds of complaint, as they concede the majority should control. If the result should be in their favor, these partisans would become politically bankrupt for want of means to operate upon. Either result would remove all pretense for agitation, and lead to the disbandment of a party brought into existence and kept together by gross deception and misrepresentations concerning affairs in Kansas. These enemies of the Territory are willing to sacrifice her honor and prosperity and her future hopes to further their political designs. Their professions of regard for her are designed to induce her people to minister to their party necessities. It is due to candor and fairness to state that the *National Era* and a few others of the most manly and consistent advocates of Kansas disapprove the course of the Tribune and other pretended friends of Kansas. Among them, the New York Times has distinguished itself by condemning this insincere advice. After hearing and reflecting upon the arguments of these bad advisers, this paper on the 4th instant said:

"We still think it a matter of regret that the free-State party in the Territory refuse to take part in the election for delegates to the convention. Their participation in it under any circumstances could not fail to exert a beneficial influence upon the result, while their abstaining only places them in a false position without being of the slightest positive service to their cause."

This is the language of reason and sense. We hope Kansas will abandon its false advisers, and follow for their own good, as well as that of the country.

## KENTUCKY.

The Frankfort Yeoman makes the following estimate of the vote on joint ballot in the next legislature:

Dem. K. N.	
Sensitors holding over	5
Sensitors to be elected	11
Representatives to be elected	33
	49

Democratic majority, 4.  
This is a close calculation; but, if it should prove to be correct, it will insure the election of a democratic United States senator.

## HON. JOHN L. DAWSON.

The numerous friends of this distinguished gentleman will rejoice to learn that he has recovered from the fearful illness which he contracted while a guest at the National Hotel, in this city, in February last. We have received a letter from the General himself, dated the 2d inst., in which he speaks of his almost complete restoration to health.

## ELECTIONS IN MISSOURI.

On the first Monday in August next an election will be held to fill the vacancy in the office of governor created by the election of Gov. Polk to the office of senator in Congress. On the same day the judges of the supreme court will be elected, and a few vacancies in the office of circuit judge filled; a member of Congress is also to be elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. James S. Green, of the United States Senate. Several local officers are also to be chosen. The election, therefore, will be one of considerable importance. The democratic candidate for the office of governor is the Hon. Robert M. Stewart, of Buchanan county. The opposition, composed of the emancipation and the know-nothing parties, unite in supporting the Hon. James S. Rollins, of Boone county.

Col. Stewart is remarkable for the uncalculating boldness with which he utters his views upon all subjects of public concern. Major Rollins is equally remarkable for the tenacity with which he clings to his own party, and for the adroitness he exhibits in arranging into his support the managers of the emancipation party.

It is as yet too early to pronounce, with any considerable degree of confidence, upon the shape which the canvass will assume. Col. Stewart has already entered upon the canvass. Major Rollins is likely to remain quiet, and depend upon the organizations of the know-nothings in the cities and villages, and upon the emancipationists in St. Louis and in the German settlements, to bring out his voters. An excited canvass, bringing out the masses, would be fatal to his hopes; a small vote is indispensable to his success.

But this policy of the opposition is not likely to prove popular. *Shirking*, upon the part of an able speaker, will not prove attractive to a people who expect candidates to explain their principles without equivocation and manfully uphold them.

Another reason will have great weight in this canvass. During the past four years, notwithstanding so many Missourians emigrated within that period to Oregon, to California, to Texas, to Northwestern Arkansas, to New Mexico, and to Kansas, the free white population of Missouri increased more than two hundred and twenty-five thousand—and this although Missouri had no railroads in operation until the last year of the four. It has in operation only some one hundred and fifty miles now. The drain upon Missouri from Kansas, California, &c., has greatly fallen off, and its prosperity is remarkable even when compared with its neighbor, Illinois. Within the next period of four years (the census in Missouri is taken every four years) more than twelve hundred miles of railroad will be in operation in Missouri, two hundred miles in Arkansas, connecting with the Missouri roads, and as many more in Kansas. Under such circumstances, the people of Missouri fully believe that, if they can thoroughly "crush out" all slavery agitation, their increase of population during the four years beginning in November last, instead of being 225,000, will be more than twice that amount, or 450,000. Colonel Stewart is the very "father of the Missouri-railroad system," has the entire confidence of all parties, and is irreconcilably opposed to the abolition excitement got up in St. Louis by a few reckless politicians. Unless we are greatly mistaken, Colonel Stewart will receive the support of the great masses of the people, irrespective of party distinctions—the abolitionists excepted, of course; for the people evidently want quiet and prosperity, not a violent agitation of the slavery question. And, besides, it is evident that the emancipationists are overrated as to numbers and importance, and will be of no other service, good or bad, but to unmask those politicians who are foolish enough to co-operate with them in their wicked scheme to raise a ruinous abolition agitation, the sure result of which would be to arrest, if not to destroy, the wonderful prosperity which the State now enjoys.

If we are not misled by our informants, the general voice will be for Stewart and State Improvements, and against Rollins and Abolition Agitation of all kinds and under all guises. The people consider Domestic Peace as necessary to Domestic Prosperity, and so far as voting can procure it, they intend to have it.

## FIX BAYONETS.

The black republicans in the legislature of New York passed several unconstitutional laws, with the view of crushing out the democracy of the great commercial city. The authorities and people of the city are attempting to resist these invalid and tyrannical laws in the courts. One of the counsel in behalf of those who seek to execute these oppressive edicts, having been accustomed to denounce a decision of the United States Supreme Court, attempted to operate upon the fears of the State judiciary. Failing to induce a city judge of the supreme court to vacate his seat, to permit Judge Harris, of Albany, the personification of black-republicanism and anti-rentism, to be foisted in his place, he used the following threatening language, showing that if the city judiciary are not as subservient as is desired, country bayonets would make them so, or drive them from the halls of justice:

"He counselled the court finally not to extend its power to doubtful or unusual grounds, as the judiciary was the weakest department of the government, and had always fallen under any circumstances could not fail to exert a beneficial influence upon the result, while their abstaining only places them in a false position without being of the slightest positive service to their cause."

We ask the free men of the Union whether this is language appropriate to address to judicial tribunals? Is it not easy to see that this party of fanatics have resolved to rule or ruin? Can peace-loving, law-abiding citizens sustain a party impelled by such motives?

## GOV. JOHNSON AND THE WORKING MEN.

We copy the following from the New York Day Book:

"We understand that the democratic workmen of this city have invited Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to deliver an oration before them on the 4th of July next. Mr. Johnson has accepted the invitation, and we congratulate the workmen in having been able to secure so noble a representative of labor. Governor Johnson is one of the few really great men of our day, and it is the more honorable to himself that he has secured his present high position in the affections of the American people by unswerving integrity and a sincere devotion to the interests of the laboring classes, in whose ranks his own early life was spent."

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

## STATE DEPARTMENT.

Trade between the United States and the district of Porto Cabello, Venezuela, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1856.—A correspondent writes as follows:

The following statements demonstrate the progressive condition of our commercial relations with this district, which may be attributed to the great measure, to the present peaceful state of this country, undisturbed by political commotions, giving thus an increased impetus to all branches of trade; and should internal tranquillity happily continue, we can freely anticipate for the future immense advantages:

Imports from the United States during quarter ending 31st December, 1856—\$69,838  
Imports from the United States during the corresponding quarter of 1855—37,531

Increase in quarter of 1856 over 1855—32,307

Exports to the United States during the quarter ending 31st December, 1856—\$243,731  
Exports to the United States during the corresponding quarter of 1855—171,027

Increase in quarter of 1856 over 1855—72,704

Arrival and departure of American vessels during the quarter ending 31st December, 1856—14, 2,827  
During the corresponding quarter of 1855—10, 2,039

Increase in quarter of 1856 over 1855—4, 788

Arrivals of American vessels, tonnage, imports, and exports, by the same, during the years 1855 and 1856, showing the increase in the latter over the former year:

Vessels.	Tons.	Imports.	Exports.
During 1856—	62	11,750.94	\$205,573
During 1855—	58	9,367.17	\$116,998

Increase in 1856—15, 5,783.77, 43,482, 455,122

Increase of imports in 1856 over 1855, as per above—\$43,482  
Increase of exports in 1856 over 1855, as per above—\$88,575

Total increase—\$132,057

It is to be regretted that the tariff rates of import duties which took effect in regard to the United States on the 1st of April last should not have reduced the duty to a greater extent on many of our staple articles imported to this country, more particularly upon flour, which will be subject to the high rate of \$5 48 this money, or \$4 08, its equivalent in currency of the United States, per barrel.

Average price of staple articles imported from the United States during the quarter ending 31st December, 1856:

Flour, per barrel	\$14.25
Wheat, per bushel	21
Manufactured tobacco, per pound	31
Rice, per pound	45
White pine boards, per M	45

Average price of staple articles of export during the quarter ending 31st December, 1856:

Coffee, per pound	\$0.78
Coffee, unwashed, per pound	10
Cotton, per pound	9
Cocoa, per 110 pounds	22
Hides, (raw), per pound	17
Deer skins, per dozen	8
Goat skins, per dozen	4
Fur, per ton	12
Lignum-vite, per ton	11

Average rate of freight hence to the United States on the following articles:

Indigo, per seron of 100 pounds, \$1 each.
Hides, (raw), each 20 cents.
Coffee, per bag of 110 pounds, 50 cents.
Dye-woods, per ton, \$5.

The customary charge for commission on the purchase of produce for exportation is two and one-half per centum, and one per cent. for storage.

As nothing more is to be expected of the present agitation in regard to the establishment of railroads in various parts of the republic, particularly in two of the provinces bordering on the sea; and if the chartered companies, with extensive privileges and a liberal donation of public lands, recently granted by the government of Venezuela, are to be carried out, it is not to be expected that their views, the advantages to be derived by all classes would be almost incalculable, and augment the foreign trade in a corresponding degree.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—OVERWHELMING DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

In our issue of yesterday the result of the municipal election held in Philadelphia on Tuesday was briefly announced in the telegraphic column. The Pennsylvania of yesterday morning gives a most spirited account of what justly may be regarded as one of the most brilliant and decisive triumphs ever achieved by the democracy of Philadelphia. That paper says:

It is a most gratifying circumstance that all the elections which have been held since the presidential election have only served to afford additional evidence of the popularity and increased confidence of the country in the democratic party. In localities where we were then unsuccessful, the majorities of the opposition have either been greatly reduced or entirely overcome; and where we were then successful, our strength has been consolidated and strengthened. The municipal election in the city yesterday forms another evidence of this gratifying condition of public sentiment. In the Second Ward, unfortunately, internal division in our ranks, and some of our candidates, whose success would otherwise have been inevitable, have been defeated by the machinations of disorganizers. But, notwithstanding these difficulties, our triumph has been complete. Full details had not been ascertained at the time we penned this article, but enough was known to assure us of an overwhelming triumph with our general city ticket, as well as with a decided majority of our ward tickets. The election passed off quietly, and with comparatively very little excitement. The policy of our democratic rulers has been so popular, that not enough objection could be made to it to arouse the opposition to vigorous efforts, and the people have enthusiastically endorsed it, and expressed their desire to secure its continuance.

Wm. V. McGrath, the democratic candidate for city treasurer, is elected by an overwhelming majority. His friends salute him nobly by their voices and votes.

James Logan is elected city commissioner by an equally gratifying and overwhelming majority.

The democratics have elected nearly all of their candidates for select council; and out of twenty-four select councilmen, including those holding over, TWENTY-ONE are democrats. Our majority in the common council will be equally decided. Never has any party won so complete a triumph in this city. Never has so overwhelming an endorsement anywhere been given by a contending people. The result attests alike the friends and foes, and echoes the death-knell of the vagaries of the opposition in Philadelphia.

After the result was partially known, an immense crowd of the democracy called upon Gen. Pierce, at the La Pierre Hotel, and, in response to their enthusiastic calls, he delivered one of the most brilliant and effective speeches we have ever heard. We hope to present our readers with a sketch of it to-morrow.

The confidence of the people of Philadelphia has thus been fully and unreservedly reposed in the democratic party. Let it now be our highest aim to fully deserve so gratifying a token of approval. Let our conduct be such as to meet the views, and to honestly observe the true interests, of our citizens.

## PITTSBURGH MORNING POST.

Munday week's issue of this sterling democratic paper comes to us announcing the sale of it by Messrs. Gilmore and Montgomery to the *Pittsburgh Evening Post*. We regret to part with these industrious and talented democratic editors, Messrs. Gilmore and Montgomery, and hope they will soon be again on the tripod.

## [Lancaster Intelligence.]

Mr. Barr, the new editor of the *Pittsburgh Post*, is a ready and powerful writer, fearless and undeviating in his support of the principles of the democratic party. Under his auspices, the *Post* cannot fail to prove a most acceptable and influential organ of the democracy. He has our best wishes for the largest share of political and pecuniary success.

Ex-Secretary Guthrie has assumed the presidency of the Nashville and Louisville railroad.

## HORATIO KING, FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

I believe King received his appointment through the influence of Governor Hamlin, of Maine.

[Correspondent of the New York Herald.]

In this instance, the belief expressed by the Herald's correspondent is without foundation. Mr. King was first appointed to a clerkship in the Post Office Department, in 1839, by Hon. Amos Kendall. He entered, as it were, at the foot, and has risen, by regular gradations, to his present position. We have good reason for believing that the office which he now holds, and which was tendered to him by Judge Campbell, was unexpected as well as unolicited. Feeling, from our former acquaintance with Mr. King, a warm interest in everything that concerns his success, we have taken pains to inform ourselves fully, not only upon the point in question, but also with reference to his own political record, which, so long as he occupies his present position, the public have a right to examine.

We had known him under Mr. Polk's administration as an unwavering democrat, earnestly in favor of the admission of Texas; we knew that he had been a democratic editor previous to his entering the department; and we never doubted his political orthodoxy. But, knowing that he had always been a laborious public officer, we were not prepared for the living, speaking evidences which were placed before us in the shape of articles he has from time to time contributed to the democratic press, showing a record of political consistency and fidelity of which any man, especially "in these latter days," might well be proud. From these papers we are permitted to make the following extracts, not so much for the purpose of alluding to insinuations like that of the Herald's correspondent, but because, independently of their personal bearing, they are valuable as treating of measures and principles of deep interest to all. The first is from his own paper, the *Portland Jeffersonian*, of August 10, 1835, written by him, of course, when he was a very young man, viz:

## THE FANATICS OF THE NORTH.

The leaders of the Anti-slavery Society, during the last year, have made great exertions throughout the northern States to get up an excitement in their favor, to extend the circulation of their periodicals, and to swell their number by inducing all to lend their names and join their ranks. It is not possible to be so much in the way of the unholy war now waged against the South. It would be strange, indeed, if the exertions and means which have been employed had not resulted in the show at least of an increase in the number of the society. There are always people in the community ready to lend themselves to almost any project that may be brought forward, and nothing more is to be expected of them than signing of their names—those who will lend the influence of their names to effect certain purposes without duly considering whether the accomplishment of such purposes would in fact be an advantage or a real injury to the community and the country at large. They are made to believe that something is to be gained, and that it is the duty of the conduct of this or that man, relative to the measures of this State or that State; that means must be adopted to put things right, and that they would render an essential service to the cause by simply allowing their names to be used, only to influence others also to subscribe their names to the paper, whatever it might be, which would be presented to them in this way, we repeat, barely suffer themselves to be used, in many instances, without the least reflection whatever. Indeed, we have no manner of doubt that hundreds and thousands in this manner have consented to become the fulcrum (if we may be allowed the expression) by the aid of which the leading anti-slavery men of the North have endeavored to lever themselves into a little notice; but the substantial effect of their ravings will be to open the eyes of the people to their true character and designs, if, indeed, anything can expose them. For our own part, while they tell us their object is the abolition of slavery, the very measures they adopt, to our mind, give the lie to their avowed intention. What, in the name of common sense, we ask, can mean when they say "voice slavery, or cause the Union?" When they are told that they are endangering the integrity of the Union by their mad proceedings, their answer is as we have stated above—"If we can effect our purpose in no other way, let them go to destruction, we will follow the slaves of the South would be the cause of the Union dissolved! Shame! shame! on the man who would give utterance to such a sentiment! The tories of the revolution were honest men and patriots compared with him!"

[Extract of a letter to the "Skowhegan (Me.) Sentinel," dated June 5, 1857.]

The people have a most important duty to perform. It rests with them to decide whether the government, shall continue under the direction of democratic officers, or go into the hands of those who have raised the clamor of "log cabin and hard cider," and who at heart despise the people.

But the true object of all this log-cabin and hard-cider display is to deceive the people by keeping out of sight the real principles of federalism, and aid the Bank party into power. The catch phrases of "log cabin," "hard cider," and "short pipe" have been taken up by the federalists in accordance with the suggestions of the Boston Atlas in 1838. "The (editorial) Atlas, who could have votes must descend into the forum and take the voters by the hand." The federalists, therefore, affect to respect what they term the log-cabin democracy of the country in order to obtain their votes, and for no other purpose under Heaven. They let them get into power and they would then "ascend," and soon speak to a democrat until another election came round.

[Extract of a letter to a Maine paper, dated June 25, 1857.]

Who do this [the whig] party present as the representative of their principles? A man, whatever may be his qualifications, who is under the direction of a committee who have announced it as the "policy" to be pursued, that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the *present*, will occupy his present position. But declaration is made for the *present*, and to the abolitionists he is privately represented as one of their number, having been a member of an abolition society ever since he was eighteen years of age; and among the slaveholders of the South he is privately declared to be in favor of slavery and deadly hostile to abolition.

[As article furnished, and published as editorial, in the *Beaville (Pa.) Intelligence*, just prior to the presidential election in 1850.]

## THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Washington was in favor of the independent-treasury system, now just revived by the administration of Mr. Van Buren. Jefferson also recommended it. "In order," said Jefferson, "to be able to meet a general combination of the banks against us in a critical emergency, could we not make a beginning towards an independent use of our own money—towards holding our own bank in all the depositaries where it is received, and letting the treasury give its draft or note for payment at any particular place, which, in a well-conducted government, ought to have as much credit, as any private draft, or bank note, or bill, issued in the same manner, and as the same facilities which we desire from the banks?" "We could not," said Jefferson, "but we are not opposed to the independent treasury; but all the bank-vent banks, shaving shops, and reckless speculators denounce it, because it operates as a bar to their unwholesome system of speculation, fraud, and cheating. The advocates of the United States Bank are, of course, opposed to it, because it prevents their use of the public treasury."

It is of course to secure to all who gain a livelihood by honest means a just reward for their labor, and protect them from loss through the misadventure of dishonest banks. Hence it is for the interest of all such, as well as their duty, to support it. Will they do it?

[From a letter to the New Hampshire Patriot in January, 1848.]

I say, again, let not democrats be deceived. Let them, as they have ever done, stand by their country. Rest assured, the course pursued by the principal leaders and

others of the whig party in reference to the existing war will stamp that party with lasting disgrace and ignominy.  
[From a letter to another democratic paper in New Hampshire, dated January 29, 1848.]

The truth is, the whigs were a loss for ammunition with which to carry on their opposition against the administration. Hence, most unfortunately, as they yet find it will prove to themselves, if not to our common country, they all at once hit upon the project of opposing their own government and advocating the cause of the Mexicans. In this most unrighteous and treasonable course they are now arrayed, but to common reason, it would seem, blindly engaged. Let them go on! But let democrats and every man who claims to be worthy the name of republican stand by their country.

[From a letter to this paper (N. H.) Gazette, February 12, 1848.]

The National Whig, the Taylor organ in this [Washington] city, maintains "that, as the whigs are in a minority in the Union, we [the whigs] want a man who can be elected, and Zachary Taylor is that whig man."

This is certainly a very frank admission. There is no doubt but that "the whigs are in a minority in the Union;" and there is quite a little doubt that they are destined to remain in the minority.

They whig expect to carry the election only by some anti-slavery motive. It is more probable that the whigs acknowledge themselves in a minority. It behooves the democrats, therefore, to be on the alert, that they be not deceived; all is safe if they but remain firm and united.

[Extract of an editorial article written for and published in "The Aurora," a news and matter campaign paper, September 9, 1848, in the city of Washington.]

If there ever was a time when the democratic party had a right to calculate upon a certain triumph at the ballot-box, that time is the present. Its principles are now,